

POETRY.

FATHER LAND AND MOTHER TONGUE.
Our Father land! and wouldst thou know
Why we should call it Father land?
It is, that Adam, here below,
Was made of earth by Nature's hand;
And he, our father, made of earth,
Hath peopled earth on every hand,
And we, in memory of his birth,
Do call our country "Father land."

At first, in Eden's bowers they say,
No sound of speech had Adam caught,
But whistled like a bird all day—
And may be, 'twas for want of thought:
But nature, with resistless laws,
Made Adam soon surpass the birds,
She gave him lovely Eve—because
If he'd a wife—they must have words.

And so, the native land I hold,
By male descent is proudly mine;
The language, as the tale hath told,
Was given in the female line.
And thus we see, on either hand,
We name our blessings whence they've sprung:
We call our country Father land,
We call our language Mother tongue.

MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States,
accompanying a Treaty with Great Britain.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to the Senate, the results of the negotiations recently held in this city with the British Minister, special and extraordinary. These results comprise—

1st. A Treaty to define and settle the boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the suppression of the African slave trade and the surrender of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

2d. A correspondence on the subject of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West Indies with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence, into the ports of those colonies.

3d. A correspondence upon the subject of the attack and destruction of the steamboat Caroline.

4th. A correspondence on the subject of impressment.

If this treaty shall receive the approbation of the Senate, it will terminate a difference respecting boundary, which has long subsisted between the two governments—has been the subject of several ineffectual attempts at settlement, and has sometimes led to great irritation, not without danger of disturbing the existing peace. Both the United States and the States more immediately concerned, have entertained no doubt of the validity of the American title to all the territory which has been in dispute; but that title was controverted, and the government of the United States had agreed to make the dispute a subject of arbitration. One arbitration had been actually had, but had failed to settle the controversy; and it was found, at the commencement of last year, that a correspondence had been in progress between the two governments, for a joint commission, with an ultimate reference to an umpire or arbitrator, with authority to make a final decision. That correspondence, however, has been retarded by various occurrences, and had come to no definite result when the special mission of Lord Ashburton was announced. This movement on the part of England, in the judgment of the Executive, a favorable opportunity for making an attempt to settle this long existing controversy by some agreement or treaty, without further reference to arbitration. It seemed entirely proper that, if this purpose were entertained, consultation should be had with the authorities of the States of Maine and Massachusetts. Letters, therefore, of which copies are herewith communicated, were addressed to the Governors of those States, suggesting that Commissioners should be appointed by each of them, respectively, to repair to this city and confer with the authorities of this government, on a line by agreement or compromise, with its equivalents and compensations. This suggestion was met by both States in a spirit of candor and patriotism, and promptly complied with. Four Commissioners on the part of Maine and three on the part of Massachusetts, all persons of distinction and high character, were duly appointed and commissioned, and lost no time in presenting themselves at the seat of the government of the United States. These Commissioners have been in correspondence with this government during the period of the discussions—have enjoyed a confidence and freest communications; have aided the general object with their counsel and advice—and in the end, have unanimously signified their assent to the line proposed in the treaty.

Ordinarily, it would be no easy task to reconcile and bring together such a variety of interests in a matter in itself difficult and perplexed; but the efforts of the government in attempting to accomplish this desirable object, have been seconded and sustained by a spirit of accommodation and conciliation on the part of the States concerned, to which much of the success of these efforts is to be ascribed.

Connected with the settlement of the line of the Northeastern Boundary, so far as it respects the States of Maine and Massachusetts, is the continuation of that line along the highlands to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river. Which of the sources of that stream is entitled to this character, has been matter of controversy and of some interest to the State of New Hampshire. The King of the Netherlands decided the main branch to be the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut. This did not satisfy the claim of New Hampshire. The line agreed to in the present treaty follows the highlands to the head of Hall's stream, and thence down that river, embracing the whole of New Hampshire, and establishing her title to one hundred thousand acres of territory more than she would have had by the decision of the King of the Netherlands.

By the treaty of 1783, the line is to proceed down the Connecticut river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and thence west by that parallel, till it strikes the St. Lawrence. Recent examinations having ascertained that the line heretofore received as the true line of latitude between those points was erroneous, and that the correction of this error would not only leave, on the British side, a considerable tract of territory, heretofore supposed to belong to the States of Vermont and New York, but also Rouse's Point, the site of a military work of the United States, it has been regarded as an object of importance, not only to establish the rights and jurisdiction of those States, upon the line to which they have been considered to extend, but also to comprehend Rouse's Point within the territory of the United States. The relinquishment by the British government of all the territory south of the line heretofore considered to be the true line, has been obtained; and the consideration for this relinquishment, is to ensure by the provisions of the treaty, to the States of Maine and Massachusetts.

The line of boundary, then, from the sources of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, so far as Maine and Massachusetts are concerned, is fixed by their own consent and for considerations satisfactory to them; the chief of these considerations being the privilege of transporting the lumber and agricultural products grown and raised in Maine on the waters of the St. John's and its tributaries down that river to the ocean, free from imposition or disability. The importance of this privilege, perpetual in its terms, to a country covered at present by pine forests of great value and much of it capable hereafter of agricultural improvement, is not a matter upon which the opinion of intelligent men is likely to be divided.

So far as New Hampshire is concerned, the treaty secures all that she requires, and New York and Vermont are quieted to the extent of their claim and occupation. The difference which would be made in the northern boundary of these two States, by correcting the parallel of latitude, may be seen in Tanner's Maps, (1836,) new Atlas. Maps Nos. 6 and 9. From the intersection of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude with the St. Lawrence, and along that river and the lakes to the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, the line was definitely agreed on by the Commissioners of the two governments, under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent. But between this last mentioned point and the Lake of the Woods, the Commissioners, acting under the seventh article of that treaty, found several matters of disagreement, and therefore made no joint report to their respective governments. The first of these was Sugar Island, or St. George's Island, lying in St. Mary's river, or the water communication between Lakes Huron and Superior. By the present treaty, this island is embraced in the territories of the United States. Both from soil and position, it is regarded as of much value.

Another matter of difference was the manner of extending the line from the point at which the Commissioners arrived, north of Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, to the Lake of the Woods. The British Commissioners insisted on proceeding to the Fond du Lac, at the southwest angle of the Lake, and thence by the River St. Louis, to the Rainy Lake. The American Commissioner supposed the true course to be to proceed by way of the Dog River. Attempts were made to compromise this difference but without success. The details of these proceedings are found at length in the printed, separate reports of the Commissioners. From the imperfect knowledge of this remote country, at the date of the treaty of peace, some of the descriptions in that treaty do not harmonize with its natural features as now ascertained.—"Long Lake" is nowhere to be found under that name. There is reason for supposing, however, that the sheet of water intended by that name, is the estuary at the mouth of Pigeon River. The present treaty adopts therefore that estuary and river and afterwards pursues the usual route, across the height of land by the various portages and small lakes, till the line reaches Rainy Lake; from which the Commissioners agreed on the extension of it to its termination, in the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods. The region of country on and near the shore of the Lake between Pigeon River on the north, and Fond du Lac and the River St. Louis on the south and west, considered as a mineral region, is thus included within the United States. It embraces a territory of four millions of acres, northward of the claim set up by the British Commissioner under the treaty of Ghent. From the height of land at the head of Pigeon River, westerly to the Rainy Lake, the country is understood to be of little value, being described by surveyors and marked on the map as a region of rock and water.

From the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, which is found to be in latitude 45 deg. 23 min. 55 sec. north, existing treaties require the line to be run due south to its intersection with the 45th parallel, and thence along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

After sundry informal communications with the British Minister upon the subject of the claims of the two countries to territory west of the Rocky Mountains, so little probability was found to exist of coming to any agreement on that subject at present, that it was not thought expedient to make it one of the subjects of formal negotiation, to be entered upon between this Government and the British Minister, as part of his duties under the special mission.

By the treaty of 1783, the line of division along the rivers and lakes, from the place where the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the St. Lawrence, to the outlet of Lake Superior, is invariably to be drawn through the middle of such waters, and not through the middle of their main channels. Such a line, if extended according to the literal terms of the treaty, would, it is obvious, occasionally intersect islands. The manner in which the commissioners of the two Governments dealt with this difficult subject may be seen in their reports. But where the line, thus following the middle of the river, or water course, did not meet with islands, yet it was liable sometimes to leave the only practicable navigable channel altogether on one side. The treaty made no provision for the common use of the waters by the citizens and subjects of both countries.

It has happened, therefore, in a few instances, that the use of the river, in particular places, would be greatly diminished, to one party or the other, if in fact, there was not a choice in the use of the channels and passages. Thus at the Long Sault, in the St. Lawrence, a dangerous passage, practicable only for boats, the only safe run is between the Long Sault Islands and Barnhardt's island, all when belong to the United States on one side, and the American shore on the other. On the other hand, by far the best passage for vessels of any depth of water, from Lake Erie into the Detroit River, is between Bois Blanc, a British Island, and the Canadian shore. So again there are several channels or passages, of different degrees of facility and usefulness, between the several islands in the river St. Clair, at or near its entry into the lake of that name. In these three cases, the treaty provides that all the several channels and passages, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both parties.

The treaty obligations subsisting between the two countries for the suppression of the African slave trade, and the complaints made to this Government within the last three or four years, many of them but too well founded, of the visitation, seizure and detention of American vessels on that coast, by British cruisers, could not but form a delicate and highly important part of the negotiations which have now been held.

The early and prominent part which the Government of the United States has taken for the abolition of this unlawful and inhuman traffic is well known. By the tenth article of the Treaty of Ghent, it is declared that traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and that both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; and it is thereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object. The Government of the United States has, by law, declared the African slave trade piracy; and at its suggestion other nations have made similar enactments. It has not been wanting in honest and zealous efforts, made in conformity with the wishes of the whole country, to accomplish the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves upon the African coast; but these efforts and those of other countries, directed to the same end, have proved, to a considerable degree, unsuccessful. Treaties are known to have been entered into some years ago between England and France, by which the former power, which usually maintains a large naval force on the African station, was authorized to seize and bring in for adjudication, vessels found engaged in the slave trade under the French flag.

It is known, that in December last, a treaty was signed in London by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, having for its professed object, a strong and united effort of the five powers to put an end to the traffic. This treaty was not officially communicated to the Government of the United States, but its provisions and stipulations are supposed to be accurately known to the public. It is understood to be not yet ratified on the part of France.

No application or request has been made to this Government to become party to this Treaty; but the course it might take in regard to it, has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe, as the principle upon which it is founded and the stipulations which it contains, have caused warm animadversions and great political excitement.

In my message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, I endeavored to state the principles which this Government supports respecting the right of search and the immunity of flags. Desirous of maintaining those principles fully, at the same time that existing obligations should be fulfilled, I have thought it most consistent with the honor and dignity of the country, that it should execute its own laws, and perform its own obligations, by its own means, and its own power. The examination or visitation of the merchant vessels of one nation by the cruisers of another, for any purpose except those known and acknowledged by the law of nations, under whatever restraints or regulations it may take place, may lead to dangerous results. It is far better by other means, to supersede any supposed necessity, or any motive, for such examination or visit. Interference with a merchant vessel by an armed cruiser, is always a delicate proceeding, apt to touch the point of national honor, as well as to affect the interests of individuals. It has been thought, therefore, expedient, not only in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent, but

at the same time as removing all pretext on the part of others for violating the immunities of the American flag upon the seas, as they exist, are defined by the law of nations, to enter into the articles now submitted to the Senate.

The treaty which I now submit to you, proposes no alteration, mitigation, or modification of the rules of the law of nations. It provides simply that each of the two governments shall maintain on the coast of Africa a sufficient squadron to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights and obligations of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Another consideration of great importance has recommended this mode of fulfilling the duties and obligations of the country. Our commerce along the western coast of Africa is extensive, and supposed to be increasing. There is reason to think that in many cases those engaged in it have met with interruptions and annoyances, caused by the jealousy and instigation of rivals engaged in the same trade. Many complaints on this subject have reached the Government. A respectable naval force on the coast is the natural resort and security against further occurrences of this kind.

The surrender to justice of persons who, having committed high crimes, seek an asylum in the territories of a neighboring nation, would seem to be an act due to the cause of general justice and properly belong to the present state of civilization and intercourse. The British Provinces of North America are separated from the States of the Union by a line of several thousand miles, and along portions of this line the amount of population on either side is quite considerable, while the passage of the boundary is always easy.

Offenders against the law on the one side, transfer themselves to the other. Sometimes, with great difficulty, they are brought to justice, but very often they wholly escape. A consciousness of impunity from the power of avoiding justice in this way, instigates the unprincipled and reckless to the commission of offences, and the peace and good neighborhood of the border are consequently often disturbed.

In case of offenders fleeing from Canada into the United States, the Governors of States are often applied to for their surrender, and questions of a very embarrassing nature arise from these applications. It has been thought highly important, therefore, to provide for the whole case by a proper treaty stipulation. The article on the subject in the proposed treaty is carefully confined to such offences as all mankind agree to regard as heinous and destructive of the security of life and property. In this careful and specific enumeration of crimes, the object has been to exclude all political offences, or criminal charges arising from wars or intestine commotions. Treason, misprison of treason, libels, desertion from military service, and other offences of similar character are excluded.

And, less some unforeseen inconvenience or unexpected abuse should arise from the stipulation, rendering its continuance, in the opinion of one or both of the parties, no longer desirable, it is left in the power of either to put an end to it at will.

The destruction of the steamboat Caroline at Schlosser, four or five years ago, occasioned no small degree of excitement at the time, and became the subject of correspondence between the two Governments. That correspondence having been suspended for a considerable period, was renewed in the spring of last year, but no satisfactory result having been arrived at, it was thought proper, though the occurrence had ceased to be fresh and recent, not to omit attention to it on the present occasion. It has only been so far discussed in the correspondence now submitted, as it was accomplished by a violation of the territory of the United States. The letter of the British Minister, while he attempts to justify that violation upon the ground of a pressing and overruling necessity, admitting, nevertheless, that even if justifiable, an apology was due for it, and accompanying this acknowledgment with assurances of the sacred regard of his Government for the inviolability of national territory, has seemed to me sufficient to warrant forbearance from any further remonstrance against what took place, as an aggression on the soil and territory of the country.

On the subject of the interference of the British authorities in the West Indies, a confident hope is entertained, that the correspondence which has taken place, showing the grounds taken by the Government, and the engagements entered into by the British Minister, will be found such as to satisfy the just expectation of the people of the United States.

The impressment of seamen from Merchant vessels of this country by British cruisers, although not practised in time of peace, and therefore, not at present a productive cause of difference and irritation, has, nevertheless, hitherto been so prominent a topic of controversy, and is so likely to bring on renewed contentions at the first breaking out of an European war that it has been thought the part of wisdom now to take it into serious and earnest consideration. The letter from the Secretary of State to the British Minister explains the ground which the Government has assumed and the principles which it means to uphold. For the defence of these principles, the most perfect reliance is placed on the intelligence of the American people, and on their firmness and patriotism, in whatever touches the honor of the country, or its great and essential interests.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, Aug. 11, 1842.

The escape of convicts.—On yesterday, about ten o'clock, A. M., a convict, who had been consigned to the State prison for the term of ten years, succeeded in making his escape over the wall, by means of a plank and a leather band from some of the machinery about the prison, which it seems he had previously prepared for the purpose.

How all this could have been done at such time of day, without discovery, can be accounted for only by presupposing great dereliction of duty on the part of the guard or the superintendent. If the convicts were kept under proper discipline, it seems to us that the present guard would be amply sufficient to render escape impossible.

We are informed that when the alarm was given, the superintendent sent out two other convicts, both of whom he armed with pistols, to assist in arresting him who had made his escape, acting no doubt upon the old adage, that it "takes a rogue to catch a rogue." One of these gallant pursuers has not yet returned, and no doubt is now entertained, that he has concluded to accompany the pursued.

If we have been properly informed, we do not believe the history of the penitentiary system presents another such act of blind folly as that of sending out one convict to catch another. If rigid discipline be not strictly enforced in the prison in all cases and at all times, they had as well throw open the gates and let them all go.—*Jackson Telegraph*, 14th inst.

A spirited democratic paper published at Carrollton, Ill., called the People's Advocate, proposes the name of R. J. Walker for the Vice-Presidency in 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Independent Democrat.

It is proposed to publish, weekly, in the town of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, a newspaper under the above title.

The Democrat will aim to present its readers with the latest news of the day on subjects of general importance, and especially on matters of commerce and finance. Such proceeding of Congress as may be of general interest to the public will be faithfully chronicled, and the speeches of distinguished members of Congress, on interesting subjects will be frequently published. It will be devoted to the interests of Agriculture and the Arts; and to the dissemination of moral and political truth; but its leading character will be that of a political journal, the object of which will be to contribute, as far as it may, towards the advancement and permanent triumph of the principles of the Democratic party. Any other Tariff than one which is strictly for revenue, whether it be proposed under the name of "protection" or of "discrimination with a view to protection," it will ever oppose as being not only unjust, oppressive and degrading to the South, but palpably, deliberately and dangerously unconstitutional. The re-establishment of a National Bank it will also oppose as forbidden by the history, the spirit and the terms of the federal compact—disastrous to the true agricultural and commercial interest of the country, and fearfully dangerous to public liberty. Against the whole system of chartered banking, it will war, as being anti-republican, destructive of the natural equality of the rights of men, and based on principles so false as must necessarily produce ruin in the end. The corruptions of existing institutions of this kind will be carefully watched and promptly exposed. In a word it will be the aim of the Editor, in his department, to call the attention of his countrymen back to first and fundamental principles—"to heal the wound of the Constitution and preserve it from further violation"—to defend the rights of the States and restrict the powers of the General Government, already too overgrown, to the standard of the constitution, and thereby arrest the perhaps too fatal tendency of the Government towards centralism and monarchy.

The Democrat will swear absolute and unconditional fealty to no party. No party trammels shall ever prevent it from pointing out the errors of the men and measures of the Democratic party, if any there may be, or from commending the measures of the Whig party, when our opinion they can be squared by the great standard of political truth. Its course will be moderate yet firm. Towards the party opposed to it, it will be fair candid and just. Its appeals will be addressed to the reason and patriotism of our Whig brethren as the only arguments fit to be addressed to American citizens.

In a short time the two great parties of the country will have fairly entered the lists to struggle for victory at the next Presidential election. It is highly important that a Democratic press should be established at this point, now, that we may clear away the underbrush, and be ready for the conflict. We are happy to have it in our power to say that sufficient patronage has already been secured to warrant the promise of our first number some time in the early part of September; arrangements have accordingly been made to that effect. The terms of subscription have been made proportionate to the hardness of the times, and it is hoped are such as will give the Democrat an extended circulation.

TERMS.
The Independent Democrat will be printed on a large Imperial sheet, with beautiful type, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

JOHN HANDY, Editor.
September, 1842.

PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine, AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Vol. XI., Commencing July, 1842.
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about Seventy-five per cent.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendell, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Park Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tassistro, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—tho' to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Hon. T. H. Benton, of Missouri, Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Hon. T. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, of New York, Hon. Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, Hon. Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania; with two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as of others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan, which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis. Committees or Societies on remitting to the Publishers \$50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.

The Democratic Review will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to
J. & H. G. LANGLEY,
Publishers, 57, Chatham St. New York.